MIT to pay back government $731,000

By Katherine Shim

MIT announced Wednesday it will pay back the federal government $731,000 for money "inappropriately" claimed as indirect costs. MIT is currently under investigation by the US House Committee on Oversight and Investigations for incorrectly charging the government under indirect cost write-offs.

The announcement comes in response to an April 8 letter from the US House Committee on Oversight and Investigations. The letter asked MIT to respond to an April 8 letter from the committee.

"We are very pleased by the way we stand," said Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Joel Moses '67, dean of the School of Engineering. "But we will not rest on our laurels," he added.

After MIT, Stanford University ranked second as the best engineering school, followed by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the California Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan.

MIT ranked first in the aerospace, chemical, computer, electrical or electronic, materials or nuclear categories. MIT ranked third in the biomedical and civil engineering categories.

In a separate ranking by professional engineers, MIT ranked first in every category.

"Such good standing is mainly due to the reputation of our faculty, our past history and the size of MIT," Moses said.

Schools were ranked based on two surveys as well as on the four specific categories of student selectivity, faculty resources, research activity and reputation.

The category of research activity was determined from statistics on the doctoral and masters degree candidates in the fall of 1990. The school's acceptance rate and the percentage of those accepted who enrolled was also taken into account.

The second category of faculty resources was determined from four different figures: the percentage of part-time professors in the faculty, the total number of PhDs, the percentage of part-time professors in the faculty and the ratio of full-time doctoral and master degree candidates to full-time faculty.

The category of research activity was determined using the total dollar amount of publicly and privately funded research as well as the total amount of research dollars per faculty member engaged in research.

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Israeli peace talks sure to trigger high emotion

Reporter's Notebook

By Bremen M. Leruer

HAIF, Israel — Secretary of State James A. Baker III met here in a press conference earlier this week that it is much easier to obstruct the peace process than it is to negotiate.

Here, where Baker's three Middle Eastern tours since the end of the gulf war have been watched very closely, particularly with this government — although they rarely agree on anything else, including just who is facilitating the peace process, and who is inhibiting it. The peace process has been the focus of most of the Israeli news media for the last few weeks. Television and radio interviews are often a running theme on the Middle East, reporting on his progress with the leaders of various Arab states.

Newspapers have also reported on Baker's progress, including editorials ranging from complete criticism to absolute endorsement of his proposals. The right-wing ruling coalition has found itself unsure of just what policy to pursue. On the one hand, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has said that he would be willing to meet with an independent Palestinian contingent (as well as representatives from Arab states) at a regional conference, after which Israel would negotiate with each of these groups independently.

But just a few days ago, the Tiberiyah party, which is a right-wing faction of the Likud-led government, went so far as to leave the government if Israel were to meet with Palestinians who were not part of a joint Palestinian and Jordanian coalition. If the government has made it clear that they would be willing to participate in such a coalition arrangement, only if the Palestinians requested it. Given that the Likud-led government does not have a majority in Knesset, one or more parties leaving the coalition might mean the end of the current administration.

On the other hand, if Shamir does not pursue any coherent peace policy, Likud might lose votes in the next election to some of the more left-wing parties, which have generally supported the Baker initiative, or even to some of the right-wing parties.

The left, which was embarrassed by the Palestine Liberation Organization's support for Iraq during the Persian Gulf war, has regained its place as the outspoken critic of the government's policies. They have criticized Shamir for his reluctance to negotiate over the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and for the recent buildup of settlements in the West Bank.

The issue of settlements has been in the news a great deal lately, with two construction sites being publicly erected in Samaria, the northern part of the West Bank. Physically, each settlement is little more than several trailer homes with a road leading up to them. However, the impact of the settlements is not meant to be physical: It is meant to be ideological.

And ideological it is, on both sides: Just as the settlers feel proud to be moving into an area that was Jewish long ago, the Palestinians feel angry and helpless to stop what they see as Jews stealing their land. Reva, which was established just before Baker's trip here last week, provides a good example of the political fallout that can come from just one of these settlements. Newspapers reported the process of bulldozers and other construction-related vehicles at Reva last week. Soon, everyone was accusing everyone else of anything they could think of: Left-wing activists, including some who chained themselves to the equipment so it could not move, threatened the construction site; the settlers accused the activists of stopping a Jewish settlement that would only help Israel's cause, and used the sabotage as an excuse to hurry up the construction work.

Housing Minister Ariel Sharon said that the construction of Reva was done with the full cooperation and knowledge of the prime minister's office. Shamir seemed to indicate otherwise. Earlier this week, a member of Knesset repeated Sharon's claim, adding that the prime minister himself approved the construction of Reva.

As if that was not enough, a Palestinian accused the settlers of taking his land. Members of Peace Now reported that there were very few families living in Reva. Right-wing coalition members said that the settlement activities must continue, and warned Shamir not to freeze such activity as part of a peace negotiation.

The situation threatened to repeat itself just a few days ago, when another settlement — Talmon Keva — appeared on the landscape. Settlers living there claimed that Talmon Keva was the permanent home of Talmon, a settlement that has existed since 1989, and that the two were one and the same. At one point, Peace Now activists and settlers got into a fistfight, injuring a protestor, two cameramen and a soldier.

Baker is thus entering into a political mine field, and no matter where he steps, someone is sure to blow up. But as politically inclined as the Israeli public usually is, there have so far been very few demonstrations dealing with the peace process, new settlements, or otherwise. A protest called by Peace Now earlier this week was advertised heavily, but was not large enough to be reported in the next day's newspapers.

Protestors have been spending time on other issues, such as the plight of newly immigrated Soviet doctors, the far left with the current system of government, and the severe water rationing that the government will begin in the near future.

If the peace process goes well, and there are many who think that it will not — people will begin to protest, loudly and clearly. But the political stakes are much higher when voters have entered the picture. It is safe to assume that things have not even begun to get interesting.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

MICROSOFr INFORMATION DAYS AT THE MIT MICROCOMPUTER CENTER MAY 29th & 3rd

Microsoft Corporation and the MIT Microcomputer Center invite you to attend "Microsoft Information Days," to be held Thursday, May 2nd and Friday, May 3rd from 10:00 to 4:00 at the Microcomputer Center, Stratton Student Center, Lower Level.

Representatives from Microsoft will be available to demonstrate and answer questions about their Macintosh and Windows lines of applications. The latest releases of Excel 3.0 will be featured and given away as door prizes throughout both days.

So stop by and see what we're up to and register to WIN FREE SOFTWARE.
Allies tell Iraq to leave refugee zone

The Bush Administration is making good on a British claim that the allies have set a deadline for Iraqi police forces to get out of the refugee zone in northern Iraq. An administration official in Washington, refusing to be identified, said that the United States, Great Britain and France have warned Baghdad to clear the area of Zalio by Saturday morning. The official said that the message is being delivered to Iraqi commanders. The official would not say what action will be taken if Iraq does not comply, saying only that the allies will take the steps necessary to make sure the refugee relief operation is a success.

The allies have said that the Iraqi presence is inhibiting the Kurds from coming down from the mountains to accept aid.

Recession to blame for low air travel

International air travel is suffering, but an industry group said that the fear of terrorism is not the reason why.

An airline industry survey showed that the recession is the main reason behind the slump in international air travel by American passengers. The International Air Transport Association (IATA), located in Geneva, said that 32 percent of the executives interviewed put back on travel during the Persian Gulf War. But they said that financial restrictions and not fears of terrorism are to blame.

The group said that about 80 percent of those responding thought airlines were doing a good job on security. The industry group also said that even though the war had ended, air traffic is still below pre-war levels.

Chemical explosion rocks Illinois town

Residents of Mapleton, Ill., had the all-clear yesterday afternoon to come out of their homes again. They had been told to stay inside after a chemical explosion and leak that morning at the Sherex Chemical Company.

Company officials said that the blast produced a smoky cloud containing chloroform gas. At least two people were reported injured. Peoria County sheriff's deputies closed Routes 24 and 109 for about 15 miles south of Peoria.

Chicago corporation officials acquitted

A Chicago judge found that the Chicago Daily News Corporation did not guilty of charges of aggravated battery, reckless conduct and conspiracy.

The court overturned a current and former company executives were accused of knowingly exposing their employees to toxic chemicals and temperatures approaching 150 °F. Prosecutors charged that there were no safety measures in place for anyone to work under such conditions.

The group's president, John Claybrook, said that the court's decision was a victory.

Congressmen to visit Middle East

Rep. Nicholas Mamaoules (D-MA) is joining a delegation of House Armed Services Committee members in the Middle East this weekend to visit Kurdish refugee camps as part of an assessment of Operation Desert Storm. Mamaoules is headed for the Iraqi border section of Turkey to observe conditions in the camps. The congressmen will also visit Kuwait and the south-western desert area from an uprisings against Iraqi President Saddam Huseins have sought refuge. Later, the congressional group is to meet with US military officials in Saudi Arabia. The delegation is scheduled to return to Washington on Monday.
People expect a lot from newspapers. They should present correct information. They should be unbiased. They should be fair. They should be honest. They should be factual. They should have funny cartoons. They don’t have to be. They can be all of these, too.

Media organizations have traditionally avoided printing the names of alleged rape victims in order to protect their privacy, and lessen the psychological trauma associated with this crime. Printing the names of victims is completely legal, yet so controversial that most news organizations won’t publish supposed victims’ names unless others do — a cowardly reason if I ever heard one.

Several days ago, NBC News, The New York Times, and several other media sources released, as a matter of public record, the names of the students who alleges that she was a victim of a rape in the Kennedy House. After the story’s publication, the student who alleges has split both the general public and the journalistic communities. Most, however, agree that the papers and networks should have printed the names of the students who allege, that the reporters acted insensitively, and that they cause psychological trauma. Sixty percent of respondents in one poll though victim’s names were private. Among the ten percent said that newspapers should not be allowed to publish the names even though the alleged victims want them to. The existence of this overwhelming majority of opinion is exactly why NBC, The Times, and the other press organizations are on the right call.

To print the right victim’s names should not be infringed upon. It is not surprising that an overwhelming ratio of people believe that average Americans, almost more than most in the free world, correctly question the validity of the Fundamental Liberties which they claim to hold sacred. I once heard of a house-to-house poll in which 80% of the population said that the First Amendment to the Bill of Rights and asked them if the text should be incorporated into the Constitution as a new amendment. A majority of the respondents failed to recognize the documents they were shown, and thought that they had to read every article’s class to be free of speech were suicide.

Restricting free speech on the grounds of public opinion alone is foolhardy. Free speech was meant, to protect the minority. Restricting free speech on the grounds of public opinion or slander, however, is dangerous — dangerous because such arguments, particularly those that enure the most dangerous violations of civil liberties and due process.

There is little doubt that revealing the names of victims is dangerous to the victims and their families. It damages. However, so does revealing the names of the accusers, both to the victims and the journalists. The newspapers acted so as to avoid making any people unhappy. I feel the newspapers should print a single word, not even a 1/2 a page and no dam.”

Matthew H. Hersh, a freshman, is associate editor of The Tech.
Free speech claims cannot excuse harassment

Once again, Adam L. Dershowitz G has appointed himself the champion of free speech and expression on the MIT campus ("Political correctness: ent-

tertainment from the left," April 23). Dershowitz states that he showed Deep Throat five times in the five past years as a protest for free speech. This in spite of many letters in The Tech stating that Deep Throat is basically a documentary of brutality and rape, or the equivalent of a "snuff" film where the images and scenes depicted on the movie screen are reality and not the work of special effects and the magic of the movie camera.

Many individuals on this cam-

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McLean wins as 2.70 turns 20

By Brian Rosenberg

George Y. McLean '93 won the 20th anniversary running of the Introduction to Design (2.70) contest last night. McLean, who is majoring in physics with electrical engineering (VIII-A), said he took the class essentially "just for the fun of it."

"What really makes this special is that 2.70 is one of the things that made me want to come to MIT," McLean said. "I saw [a 2.70 contest] and it was really impressive."

McLean and nine other contestants will travel to Japan this summer to participate in an international design conference. The four contest semifinalists — McLean, Merwin Y. Chan '91, S. Christopher Hoffelt '93, and James H. Lee '93 — will attend, as will six others chosen by a panel of judges during the contest.

The six are Sharon S.Y. Chern '92, Dennis K. Goody '93, Naimish R. Patel '93, Melanie Rodriguez '93, Arthur C. Schlauch '91 and Aaron D. Sodickson '91.

Of the 10, only Goodrum, Hoffelt, Patel and Rodriguez are mechanical engineering students. Ten students selected from similar contests held at universities in Japan, England and Germany will also attend.
70 Contest: 20th Anniversary

The Introduction to Design (2.70) contest tests not only entrants' engineering skills, but their intensity and concentration. As the contest approaches, students examine their machines in minute detail, making any necessary changes in the course machine shop (facing page, top right).

Emotions run high during the contest, and fans cheer with a fervor usually reserved for professional sports games (top left).

Out of all this energy and intensity, a winner emerges. This year that winner was George Y. McKean '93 (fat left and bottom right).

Photos by Vipul Bhushan, Morgan Conn, and Kristine Au-Yeung

An event like 2.70 requires an immense amount of organizational and technical support. Professor of Mechanical Engineering Harry Wyss, SM '80, who organized the contest, paid attention to a potential problem in preparation for the contest (upper middle right).
The Zeta Zeta Alumnae Chapter would like to congratulate the women of the ΩΘ chapter of Alpha Chi Omega on five wonderful years of sisterhood.

April 26, 1986          April 26, 1991

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M. I. T. Community Summer Softball 1991
Organizational Meeting Wed. May 1 New Team Entries Accepted
5:30pm
Student Center Twenty Chimneys
For more information, contact:
Marino D. Tavarez, MITCSS Commissioner
MIT Rm. 20B-131, Messages: 625-4368 (h), 282-9002 (w)

MIT Native American Symposium
"Looking Through a Native’s Eyes"
April 25-27, 1991

Native American Student Association (NASA) & American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES) of MIT
Film Series: "HEALING THE HURT" Parts 1 & II.

Dr. William Demmert, Stanford University Visiting Scholar, Co-Chairman of the Presidential Commission on Indian Nations at Risk Task Force, Former Commissioner of Education for the State of Alaska.

A TRIBUTE TO WOMEN VIA THE POLITICS OF FASHION: Linda Martin, Lecturer, Costume Designer and Fashion Historian. A one woman slide show that is an expose on oppression.

Tuesday, April 25
Bldg. 10-485
6:00-8:00 p.m.

Friday, April 26
Bldg. W31-301
1:30-2:30 p.m.

3:15-4:00 p.m.

4:30-5:30 p.m.

Saturday, April 27
Grass Area behind Kresge Auditorium
1:00-5:00 p.m.

A gathering of the MIT Native American Students & Faculty. They welcome participation from the MIT Community and the Native American Community at Large.

Sponsored by the Native American Student Association & the American Indian Science and Engineering Society of MIT.
Although the Charlatans UK have been bumped together with the likes of Happy Mondays, Inspiral Carpets, and the Stone Roses as part of the so-called "Manchester scene," the Charlatans UK are not from Manchester, England. Tim compares the current Manchester fascination with the early 1980s Liverpool scene when groups like Teardrop Explodes and Echo and the Bunnymen were classified as one.

Raucous, the Charlatans hail from the midlands. The care of the band comes from Wolverhampton, and Tim, although he was born in Manchester, grew up in the small town of Northwich in Cheshire County, and spent most of his time in record stores. The current line-up didn't form until after the Charlatans toured with the Stone Roses and original vocalist Baz Ketley. After watching Tim Burgess' band, the Electric Crayons, open for them at a gig in Northwich, the Charlatans got manager Steve Harrison, owner of Omega Records, to convince Tim to join their group and they ditched Baz. Since then, the grooves have been pumping and sales have been rocking. The group is now based in Northwich.

Although the Stone Roses made a lasting impression on them, the Charlatans UK insist that they didn't just jump on the bandwagon. However, if comparisons were warranted, the Charlatans sound a bit like Morrissey, but with more organ sounds. In fact, the Charlatans were originally formed just as keyboardist Rob Collins could play around with his Hammond organs. The Charlatans UK, Northside, West of Twin and Paris Angels are sometimes considered to be at the forefront of the "second wave from Manchester." Like the Is, the Charlatans are uniformly tagged, pierced in fast month at number two on UK indie singles and number 18 on the UK national charts. In the States, tours have singles and number 18 on the UK indie singles. The next release on UK national charts and 25,000 copies, rather more than the own Dead Dead label in the second song they ever wrote together.

Organ-driven currents have been more than just a pretty face. The truth is that this oft-mentioned band is polar bears, but more likely, it's about a certain type of candy, polar bear, but more likely, it's about a certain type of candy, polar bear, but more likely, it's about a certain type of candy, polar bear, but more likely, it's about a certain type of candy, polar bear, but more likely, it's about a certain type of candy. Tim-Burgess' songwriting is a directed attack towards people who love to analyze. The ever-familiar "The Only One I Know" is a nice love song ("Everyone's been burned before/Everybody knows the pain"). "White Shirt" seems like a typical dead grandmother song, but probably isn't. "Generation Green" - "the best song of the Charlatans," according to Tim — is supposedly about Tim's first sexual experience. He's 22.

"Polar Bear," with its enigmatic line "Looking for the orange coat," has been taken to be about a certain type of candy, polar bear, but more likely, it's about a girl who "doesn't know what day it is/ Freezing to death with no clothes on." "Polar Bear" is really a cool tune and has its own distinctive polar bear balls.

"You're Not Very Well" is a clear winner. However, when the band slows down the pace before Tim's last entrance near the end, it sounds like a mistake. The actual acceleration is minimal and the lyrics are enhanced by being generally mopey looks and anti-commercial attitudes. He's 22. Although Tim venerates acid house as the major awakening in his life, he has been quite a darling of the New York new music scene (his favorite groups have been The Clash, Iggy Pop and New Order). His moody looks and anti-commercial attitudes are enhanced by being generally well-versed on what to say — "The 80s were just dull and boring," or "England's been on a massive decline for ages. Who cares?" — or by sprouting amusing vague comments — "I wasn't involved in punk music.... I still thought I was a punk rock fan,..." or "England's been on a massive decline for ages. Who cares?"

"109 pt2," the instrumental, sounds like a mixture of "Them" and "Flower." "Flow- er," the Charlatans' first endeavor together, is slow and solemn and most people interpret it to be a death threat. "If you're that sort of person," Tim has said, "I'm sure people could easily hang themselves to "Flower." More danceable tracks are "You're Not Very Well," "Sonic" and "Believe You Me."

The Charlatans plan to be at their peak five years from now but, in the meantime, their second album is tentatively scheduled to be released in October 1991.
Tsongas speaks on education issues

(Taken from page 1)

work with the "mind-set of society" to rid the country of its movement toward "anti-intellectualism."

Islam sees education as "taking what is given to us and passing it on." This "sense of commitment," as he called it, is vital to mending the country's current state.

As president, Tsongas said he would encourage two views of education—humanist and economic. The humanist view would emphasize the social responsibilities and enlighten that originate from education. The economic view would focus on the self-interest of corporations by making it fruitful for them to contribute to educational funds.

Faculty Club food given to the homeless

(Taken from page 1)

Group to deliver. On the first night, the group collected approximately 150 pounds of food. In another occasion, over 300 pounds of food from the Faculty Club buffet was gathered. Islam said the group has received "loads of cooperation" from the Faculty Club as well as MIT Food Services.

Very few problems have arisen since the program began, these according to Parker, involve only "logistical coordination" such as student involvement and transportation.

Islam said that success of the program relies heavily on student participation. She said that expansion of the Food Salvage Program "depends on how many students are willing to volunteer." Transportation is another concern which is being addressed. Currently, the group relies on personal cars to transport the food to CASPAR. The possibility of leasing a van has been considered, but no definite plans have been set. The group is working to identify any possible long-term difficulties now in order to ensure total success of the program.

Islam said she hopes to expand the program this summer and in following semesters to include other dining halls. The Faculty Club was chosen for its size and manageability but eventually, the group hopes to work with the managers of the Memorial Dining Hall, Lodell Court and the dormitory dining halls.

Karen Parker, marketing manager of MIT Food Services, confirmed ARA's active role in this effort. Parker described the effort as a joint program between the Hunger Action Group and ARA, but emphasized that the program originated from the student-run organizations.

The students "came up with the idea, researched other similar programs, and then recommended the idea" to ARA, Parker said. Boston University and Harvard University have similar programs, and through these precedents the group outlined the Food Salvage Program at MIT.

Islam maintains optimism for the program. There are "so many hungry people ... that need the food," and MIT can "definitely provide" some of that food, she said.

Islam believes that expanding the program is "not impossible" and anticipates its growth.

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Tsongas emphasized the problem of an uneducated country by discussing the problems of an uneducated state. Tsongas said Massachusetts is the "only state that has lowered its commitment to higher education three years in a row" and that this has resulted in a dearth of jobs because employers look to people from other more educated states to fill their staff.

Tsongas said it took President George Bush two and a half years to become the education president. As an example of this, Tsongas pointed out that the president was not being truthful when he claimed there was not enough money to fully fund the educational program Head Start. Tsongas said the money needed for the Head Start program was equal to the amount added on to the Star Wars "in one year."

"If [Bush] is claiming to be the education president and he has money to spend on either Head Start or Star Wars, and he chooses Star Wars," Tsongas said, "he can call himself what he wants, but he's not the education president."

Tsongas ended his lecture by saying that the key to strengthening education is to "see the children as part of us, the same blood. We are they. They are us."

Tsongas answered questions from the audience after his lecture. When asked about his attitude toward the environment, Tsongas said the greatest threat to the environment is the growth of population, and that the second greatest threat is the greenhouse effect. He plans to work to control both of these hazards, but he added that a stable economy is the first step.

In answer to another question, Tsongas outlined his general strategy. He said he will "change his party into a pro-economic, liberal" group. He said the Democrats must "give up corporate bashing and class warfare" if they want to succeed.

When asked whether he thought he would win, Tsongas replied, "I haven't lost an election in six campaigns." He added, "every Democratic candidate for president is on this stage right now, and I'm ahead."
Institute incorrectly charges federal government $731K

(Continued from page 1)

Corporation party and $1,551 for a trip to Barbados. The $731,000 figure also covers the $27,317 the Whitehead Institute paid to the Washington-based law firm of Kirkpatrick and Lockhart. Lawyers from this firm assisted three MIT officials in testifying before the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations in 1988 and 1989 on questions of scientific fraud for a paper published in the journal Cell. By then MIT researcher Theresa Immink-Hart and signed by Baltimore.

Last week, Whitehead agreed to repay the $68,966 inappropriately charged to the government for lawyers fees.

Culliton said that some of the funds that were improperly charged to the federal government were simple errors that "slipped through." The remaining expenses were for items that had previously been allowable under the category "departmental administration." Under new definitions, these items are no longer allowable. MIT has agreed to pay for these items retroactively.

MIT agreed to make these payments for a number of reasons, including "the desire to avoid any risk of continued damage to the long-standing government-university partnership so vital to national research," Culliton said in a statement.

"We have the responsibility to American taxpayers, including ourselves, our own faculty and employees, to make sure that scientific research in the non-profit university environment is being conducted economically," President Charles M. Vest said in a statement.

The $731,000 figure makes up less than 1 percent of total overhead costs charged to the government, amounting to $4.4 million.

In 1990, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, which Enngel chairs, began reviewing indirect cost practices at US universities. The committee began a formal review of MIT on April 17. An in-depth review of these practices has already been conducted at Stanford University and is ongoing at other universities including Harvard Medical School.

Indirect costs are defined as "charges not easily allocated to each research project, such as costs for utilities and space, academic administration, [and] general administrative costs," Culliton said. This covers costs incurred from building use, equipment depreciation and general administration, he said.

MIT maintains that it "has an understanding with the government" to voluntarily not take advantage of the indirect cost policy inappropriately, resulting in savings for the government of approximately $8 million over five fiscal years, Culliton said. For example, MIT voluntarily set lower caps for "departmental administration" costs than the cap set by the government, Culliton said, amounting to savings for the government of $2 million in 1991.

"Although MIT research policy is to assure full cost recovery for properly allocable expenses, we have consistently not established or used procedures that would take advantage of . . . government accounting rules," Culliton said.

To prevent future inappropriately charged indirect cost charges, MIT will give all Institute account supervisors an "update on the process for identifying and screening unallowable costs as now defined," Culliton said. The MIT Audit Division will also revise its audit procedures to include a screening process for unallowable costs and run educational programs on "screening methodologies" for its employees, Culliton said.

At some universities, including Stanford, Culliton said, some of the money inappropriately charged to the government has already been reallocated and refunded to project investigators. At MIT, some $1.4 million of the $731,000 has already been reallocated and refunded by the MIT Committee on Research.

(Continued from page D 1)

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Williams' protest to continue

(Continued from page 1)
ter a second phase, during which he plans "to engage in significant coalition building." He said, "Today ends what is the easy part of the protest. We will not elaborate on the next phase of his protest, saying only, "You will know it when you see it."

Williams said he was deeply moved by the turnout. He said that during the initial phase of his protest this month, "all I wanted was the moral support of the community." During that time, students had asked Williams how they could support him in his protest, but Williams told them their physical support was not necessary. Wednesday, though, he said that although the protest had begun as his, "This protest is our protest."

Williams aims for the coalition to submit proposals for educational change to the faculty. He stressed that significant proposals that go before the administration should come from the minority community as a whole. "I want the minority community to feel they are a part of this protest," he said.

Williams has insisted upon not negotiating with the administration, "I do not see that as my role," he explained.

Patrick H. Jefferson '94 said he was impressed by the turnout. It "called my attention to what students would like to see, [such as] changes in the curriculum," he said, "I hope it won't stop at this."

Professor of Physics Vera Kitaikowsky, who attended the demonstration, said, "I think he [Williams] has performed a remarkable service for the community by being willing to make the problem very visible by this weekly fast. He has my complete admiration and support."

Williams, whose first day of protest April 3 attracted broad media attention, said he intentionally called off the press for Wednesday's protest. "I don't see myself as a leader or a hero. I simply facilitated an action which I hope the minority community can utilize or in some way benefit from."

Erratum

Tuesday's article on the Alcohol Policy Committee's recommendations incorrectly identified the president of Dormitory Council. Judy Chin '92 is Dormcon president.

NORC CORPORATION

EARNED INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS: a focus of the 1991 Congress

DAVID B. HEELEN

SPEAKER: Abraham Haspel, Director, Office of Economic Analysis, Department of Energy

RESPONDENTS: Professor Henry Jacoby, Sloan School Professor Lawrence Susskind, MIT Department of Urban Studies and Planning Professor Jeffrey Tester, MIT Energy Lab

ENERGY!!

A Discussion of U.S. Energy Policy

SPEAKER: Abraham Haspel, Director, Office of Economic Analysis, Department of Energy

RESPONDENTS: Professor Henry Jacoby, Sloan School Professor Lawrence Susskind, MIT Department of Urban Studies and Planning Professor Jeffrey Tester, MIT Energy Lab

Tuesday, April 30, 4:00 PM

6-120

Informal Supper and Discussion to follow

Sponsored by The Technology and Culture Seminar at MIT

The Tech News Hotline: 253-1541

United States Foreign Policy towards Greece and Turkey

Ambassador Montague Stearns

former US Ambassador to Greece 1981-85

Ambassador Stearns will discuss the future of the strategic triangle between the US, Greece, and Turkey in light of the profound changes in Eastern Europe and the Persian Gulf Region

Wednesday, May 1

6:00 pm

MIT, Room 4-163

Refreshments will be served

Information: Yigong Mymara, Tel: (617) 253-0431

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